

THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

No. 24. VOL. VI.]

WASHINGTON CITY, DECEMBER 12, 1818.

[VOL. II. FOR 1818]

Printed and Published, every Saturday, by Lawrence, Wilson, & Co. at five dollars per annum.

Contents of this No. of the National Register.

ORIGINAL.—Brief and Preliminary Criticism of the work of Count Tracy on Ideology and Political Economy, 362.—Letter X, illustrative of the Constitution and Laws of the United States, 372.—Editor's Cabinet—History of Congress, 381.—Spain, 384.—Expedition to the North Pole, 384.—Official Notices, &c. &c. 384.
SELECTED.—Correspondence between Gen. Jackson and Gov. Rabun, 370.—Foreign Affairs—Treaty for the evacuation of France by the allied troops, 373.—Note of the Spanish Secretary Pizarro to Mr. Erving, 374.—Information from the Expedition to the North Pole, 375.—Discriminating Duties on British merchandise when imported into the republic of Hayti in British vessels or those of other nations, 377.—Proceedings of Congress, 377.

BRIEF AND PRELIMINARY CRITICISM.

FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

A Treatise on Political Economy; to which is prefixed a supplement to a preceding Work on the Understanding, or Elements of Ideology: with an Analytical Table, and an Introduction on the faculty of the Will. By the Count DESTUTT TRACY, Member of the Senate and Institute of France, and of the American Philosophical Society. Georgetown, District of Columbia, published by Joseph Milligan. Pp. 254, 8vo. 1817.

This work is introduced to the patronage of the American public by a commendatory letter from THOMAS JEFFERSON, formerly President of the United States, by whom it was, in fact, "carefully revised and corrected." It is a neat volume, and although the title page bears the date of the year 1817, it is but very recently that it has been published. We have not had sufficient time to weigh the merits of this work, since it came to our hands, so as to pronounce upon it a distinct and conclusive judgment; but a hasty perusal has left upon our mind an impression that the author deals more in *truisms* than in novelties; and that his chief excellence consists in the perspicuous consciousness with which he states principles in Ideology and Political Economy, and which, however they may have been illustrated by other writers, have been hitherto presented to the understanding with a tedious prolixity of explanation. It must be confessed, however, that this brevity, which Mr. Jefferson calls "severity of logic," is of too positive a tone: it assumes, in some parts, an absoluteness which does not belong, either to the philosophy of the mind or to political thriftiness; for we cannot give to either of these, which are altogether relative, as we can to the principles of mathematical science, an invariable certainty, independently of time, place, and circumstance. The book, nevertheless, deserves the particular attention of the people of the United States, on account of both its author and its editor. Count Tracy appears to be a practical as well as a theoretical character; and he has lived in an age, and during a revolution, when all sorts of ideas have been broached, discussed, adopted, rejected,

and modified: He has seen the government of the French nation vibrate, like a pendulum, from the extreme of anarchy and political fanaticism, to the extreme of military despotism and uncontrolled power. The *dicta* of an intelligent man, with such vast and various opportunities of observation, must be of more than ordinary value: And when, to his opinions, we add that of Mr. Jefferson, who was bred in our revolutionary school; who has been noted for his learning and his knowledge, in Europe and America; who has been an ambassador, a secretary of state, a vice president, and President of the United States; and who, in passing through all these offices, could not avoid attaining a deep insight into man and his interests, both individual and social; it must be admitted that the volume is offered to our intelligent citizens with a reputation unusually inviting. In a future number of the National Register the Treatise before us will be reviewed with precision. What we wish our readers to pause upon and weigh at present, is the approbatory letter of Mr. Jefferson, which we annex; and a short extract from the body of the work itself. In the former, the present Banking System of our country is most emphatically condemned. Mr. Jefferson denounces, in a way not to be misunderstood, the Banks and their Adjuncts, which infest the Union, as "*parasitic institutions now consuming the Public Industry*;" whilst Mr. Tracy, in unequivocal terms, asserts that "*the making of paper money is a theft of greater magnitude, and more ruinous, than the debasement of the real coin*." The community will, at this moment, recognise this proposition as a deplorable truth, severely felt by them, and not to be denied. We know, from another source, that Mr. Jefferson regards the Treatise of Count Tracy as a production containing axioms as indisputable as those of Euclid, and reasoning as luminous as that of Locke.

Monticello, October 25, 1818.

SIR,—I now return you, according to promise, the translation of M. Destutt Tracy's *Treatise on Political Economy*, which I have carefully revised and corrected. The numerous corrections of sense in the translation, have necessarily destroyed uniformity of style, so that all I may say on that subject is that the sense of the author is every where now faithfully expressed. It would be difficult to do justice, in any translation, to the style of the original, in which no word is unnecessary, no word can be changed for the better, and severity of logic results in that brevity, to which we wish all science reduced. The merit of this work will, I hope, place it in the hands of every reader in our country. By diffusing sound principles of Political Economy, it will protect the public

Austury from the parasite institutions now consuming it, and lead us to that just and regular distribution of the public burdens from which we have sometimes strayed. It goes forth therefore with my hearty prayers, that while the Review of Montesquieu, by the same author, is made with us the elementary book of instruction in the principles of civil government, so the present work may be in the particular branch of Political Economy.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

MR. MILLIGAN.

Extract from the Treatise of Count Tracy.
OF MONEY.

Commerce can and does exist to a certain degree without money.

The values of all those things, which have any, serve as a reciprocal measure.

The precious metals, which are one of those things, become soon their common measure, because they have many advantages for this purpose.

However they are not yet money. It is the impression of the sovereign which gives this quality to a piece of metal, in establishing its weight and its fineness.

Silver money is the only true common measure.

The proportion of gold and silver vary according to times and places.

Copper money is a false money, useful only for small change.

It is to be desired that coins had never borne other names than those of their weight; and that the arbitrary denominations, called monies of account, such as livres, sous, deniers, &c. &c. had never been used.

But when these denominations are admitted and employed in transactions, to diminish the quantity of metal to which they answer, by an alteration of the real coins, is to steal.

And it is a theft which injures even him who commits it.

A theft of greater magnitude, and still more ruinous, is the making of paper money.

It is greater, because in this money there is absolutely no real value.

It is more ruinous, because by its gradual depreciation, during all the time of its existence, it produces the effect which would be produced by an infinity of successive deteriorations of the coins.

All these iniquities are founded on the false idea that money is but a sign, while it is value and a true equivalent of that for which it is given.

Silver being a value, as every other useful thing, we should be allowed to hire it as freely as any other thing.

Exchange, properly so called, is a simple barter of one money for another. Banking, or the proper office of a banker, consists in enabling you to receive in another city the money which you deliver him in that in which he is.

Bankers render also other services, such as discounting, lending, &c. &c.

All these bankers, exchangers, lenders, discounters, &c. &c. have a great tendency to form themselves into large companies under the pretext of rendering their services on more reasonable terms, but in fact to be paid more dearly for them.

All these privileged companies, after the emission of a great number of notes, end in obtaining authority to refuse payment at sight; and thus forcibly introduce a paper money.

Correspondence between Governor Rabun and General Jackson.

Copy of a letter from governor Rabun to general Jackson, dated Executive Department, Georgia, Milledgeville, 21st March, 1818.

SIR,—You have, no doubt, been apprised, that, since your departure from Hartford with the Georgia militia, the Indians have been hovering on the frontier of Telfair county; that they have killed a Mr Bush, and wounded his son, and being pursued by the citizens of that county have met them in hostile array, when an engagement took place, which lasted nearly an hour, in which our little detachment (consisting of only thirty four men) lost several killed and a number badly wounded. This rencontre has excited considerable alarm on that frontier, and the inhabitants, in many instances, flying from their homes for the want of protection.

The object of this communication, is to request you will be so good as to station some troops near the Big Bend of the Ocmulgee, and at or near the most assailable points below that place. If it is not convenient for you to furnish the necessary force, you will please give instructions for supplying such detachments as may, in that event, be ordered into the service under the authority of the state, with rations, &c. I hope you will write me on this subject without delay, as great alarm has been produced by the hostile attitude which the enemy has assumed.

Copy of a letter from general Jackson to governor Rabun, dated, On march towards Pensacola, seven miles advance of Fort Gadsden, May 7, 1818.

SIR,—I have this moment received by express the letter of general Glascock, (a copy of which is enclosed) detailing the base, cowardly, and inhuman attack on the old women and men of the Chocaw village, whilst the warriors of that village were with me fighting the battles of our country against the common enemy, and at a time, too, when undoubted testimony had been obtained, and was in my possession, and also in the possession of general Glascock, of their innocence of the charge of killing Leigh and the other Georgian at Cedar Creek.

That a governor of a state should assume the right to make war against an Indian tribe, in perfect peace with, and under the protection of, the United States, is assuming a responsibility that, I trust, you will be able to excuse to the government of the United States, to which you will have to answer—and through which I had so recently passed, promising the aged that remained at home my protection, and taking the warriors with me in the campaign, is as unaccountable as strange. But it is still more strange that there could exist, within the United States, a cowardly monster in human shape, that could violate the sanctity of a flag, when borne by any person, but more particularly when in the hands of a superannuated Indian chief, worn down with age. Such base cowardice and murderous conduct, as this transaction affords, has not its parallel in history, and shall meet with its merited punishment.

You, sir, as governor of a state, within my military division, have no right to give a military order whilst I am in the field; and this being an open and violent infringement of the treaty with the Creek Indians, capt. Wright must be prosecuted and punished for this outrageous murder,

and I have ordered him to be arrested and confined in irons, until the pleasure of the president is known upon the subject. If he has left Hartford before my order reaches him, I call upon you, as governor of Georgia, to aid in carrying into effect my order for his arrest and confinement, which, I trust, will be afforded, and Capt. Wright brought to condign punishment for this unparalleled murder. It is strange that this hero had not followed the trail of the murderers of your citizens: it would have led to Wicwasucky, where we found the *bleeding scalps of your citizens*; but there might have been more danger in this, than attacking a village containing a few superannuated women and men, and a few young women, without arms or protectors. This act will, to the last age, fix a stain upon the character of Georgia.

Copy of a letter from governor Rabun to general Jackson, in reply, dated Executive Department, Geo. Milledgeville, 1st June, 1818.

Sir, — I have lately had the honor to receive yours of the 7th May, founded on a communication from general Glascock, relative to the attack recently made on the Chehaw village. Had you, sir, or general Glascock, been in possession of the facts that produced the affair, it is to be presumed, at least, that you would not have indulged in a strain so indecorous and unbecoming. I had, on the 21st of March last, stated the situation of our bleeding frontier to you, and requested you, in respectful terms, to detach a part of your overwhelming force for our protection, or, that you would furnish supplies, and I would order out more troops, to which you have never deigned to reply. You state, in a very haughty tone, that "*I, as governor of a state within your military division, have no right to give a military order whilst you are in the field.*" Wretched and contemptible indeed must be our situation if this be the fact. When the liberties of the people of Georgia shall have been prostrated at the feet of a military despotism, then, and not till then, will your imperious doctrine be tamely submitted to.

You may rest assured, that, if the savages continue their depredations on our unprotected frontier, I shall think and act for myself in that respect. You demand that "*Capt. Wright be delivered in irons to major Davis, your agent.*" If you, sir, are unacquainted with the fact, I beg leave to inform you, that Capt. Wright was not under your command, for he has been appointed an officer in the Chatham county militia, which has been drafted for the special purpose of assisting general Gaines in reducing Amelia Island. That object having been accomplished before our militia had taken the field, general Gaines, as soon as their organization was completed, assumed the right of ordering them to the frontier without even consulting the state authority on the subject. Capt. Wright at that time being in a state of debility, failed to march, and of course was not mustered into the service of the United States—he however, followed on to Hartford, where, finding himself not likely to be received into the service of the United States, he tendered his services to command the contemplated expedition, which were accordingly accepted: Having violated his orders by destroying the Chehaw village, instead of Hopponni's and Paillemmi's towns (against which the expedition was directed) I had, previous to receiving your demand, ordered him to be arrested; but, before he was apprehended

agreeably to my orders, he was taken by your agent, and afterwards liberated by the civil authority. I have since had him arrested and confined; and shall communicate the whole transaction to the president of the United States, for his decision, together with a copy of your letter.

Copy of a letter from general Jackson to governor Rabun, dated Headquarters, Division South, Nashville, Tenn. Aug. 17, 1818.

Sir, — Your letter of the 1st of June was not received until this day; though a gasconading notice of such a communication having been written, appeared long since in the Georgia journals. I am not disposed to enter into any controversy relative to our respective duties; but would recommend an examination of the laws of our country before you hazard an opinion on the subject. "*The liberty of the people prostrated at the feet of military despotism,*" are cant expressions for political purposes—the better part of the community know too well that they have nothing to apprehend from that quarter. The military have rights secured to them by the laws of our country as well as the civil, and in my respect for those of the latter I will never permit those of the former to be outraged with impunity.

Your letter of the 21st of March, on which you and the journalists dwell with so much force, you must have been aware could not have reached me in time to produce the effect required. "*The situation of our bleeding frontier*" at that period was magnified by the apprehensions of a few frontier settlers, and those who had not understanding enough to penetrate into the designs of my operations. You have forgot that Col Hayne, with 3 or 400 Tennesseans, made a movement for the security of the pretended assailed point of Georgia, and did not pursue me until satisfied of the perfect security of that frontier.

Whilst you are so tedious of your own executive powers, it may be necessary to explain upon what authority Captain Wright received instructions to call for a reinforcement from Fort Early, garrisoned by militia who you will not deny were at that time in the service of the United States, and under my command.

Copy of a letter from governor Rabun to general Jackson, in reply, dated Executive Department, Ga. Milledgeville 1st Sept 1818.

Sir — I have lately had the honor to receive your letter of the 1st ultimo. I supposed that our correspondence on this subject had finally terminated; but a renewal on your part has induced me to make this short reply.

I find that the same angry disposition which (no doubt) dictated your letter of the 7th of May last, is still ranking in your breast.

It is very certain that I have never intentionally assailed your feelings, or wantonly provoked your frowns; and I flatter myself it is equally certain that I shall never find it necessary to court your smiles. "*You are not disposed to enter into a controversy with me relative to our respective duties; but recommend an examination of the laws of our country before I again hazard an opinion on the subject.*" Your advice is good, and should be attended to (at least) by all public officers. I hope you will now permit me in turn to recommend to you, that, before you undertake to prosecute another campaign, you examine the orders of your superiors with more attention than usual. You

assert "that the better part of the community know too well that they have nothing to apprehend from a military despotism," and, in proof of this assertion, it might have been well for you to have called my attention to your late proceedings at St. Marks and Pensacola, as affording conclusive evidence on that point.

"The situation of our bleeding frontier, you say, 'was magnified by the apprehensions of a few frontier settlers, and those who had not understanding enough to penetrate into the design of your operations.' Indeed, sir, we had expected that your presence at the head of an overwhelming force, would have afforded complete protection to our bleeding and distressed citizens, bordering on an extensive and unprotected frontier; but our prospects were only delusive, for it would seem that the laurels expected in Florida were the object that accelerated you more than the protection of the 'ignorant' Georgians.

If "col. Hayne, and his 3 or 400 Tennesseans, made a movement for the security of the pretended assailed point of Georgia," it certainly was a very unsuccessful one.

When you shall have explained to me by what authority you sent major Davis into this state with orders to apprehend capt. Wright, (who was not under your command) and place him in irons, &c. then I shall deem it my duty to explain to you the motives which induced me to call for a reinforcement from Fort Early.

For the National Register.

LETTERS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE CONSTITUTION AND LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

LETTER X.

The Mint and Coins of the United States.

By the 5th clause of the 8th section of the 1st article of the constitution of the United States, Congress is empowered "to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin."* With a view to the coining of money, prior to the adoption of the existing constitution, Congress had, on the 6th of July, 1785, resolved that the money unit of the United States of America should be one dollar; that the smallest coin should be of copper, of which 200 should pass for a dollar; and that the several pieces should increase in a decimal ratio. Previously, on the 21st of February, 1782, Congress had resolved, upon the report of a committee, that it approved of the establishment of a mint, and directed the superintendent of finance to prepare and report a plan for establishing and conducting one: And on the 8th of August, 1786, on a report of the board of treasury, the standard and denominations of the coin were prescribed, as to its fineness and alloy, and its division into milles, cents, dismes, dollars, and eagles.† On the 16th of October, 1786, Congress passed an ordinance for the establishment of a mint and for regulating the value and alloy of coin.‡ On the 21st of April, 1777, Congress had authorized the board of treasury to contract

for 300 tons of copper coin of the federal standard; and on the 6th of July, 1787, on the report of a committee, to whom had been referred a letter from the board of treasury, it was resolved that the contractor for the copper coinage should be directed to stamp, on one side of each piece, thirteen circles linked together, a small circle in the middle, with the words "United States" round it; and in the centre, the words "We are one:" on the other side of the same piece, a dial, with the hours expressed on the face of it, a meridian sun above, on the one side of which the word "Fugio," and on the other the year in figures "1787:" below the dial, the words "Mind your business."

On the 2d of April, 1792, under the provision of the present constitution, an act was approved for establishing a mint and regulating the coins of the United States.* It was to be situate and carried on at the seat of the government of the United States for the time being. When the government was removed to the City of Washington, however, the mint was continued at Philadelphia, where it remains, in virtue of a special act of Congress, at this time. On the 18th of July, 1792, there was purchased, for the convenience of this institution, a messuage or tenement, distil house, and two contiguous lots of ground, in the last mentioned city; and on the 14th of October, 1794, there was also purchased, in the same place, and for the same purpose, another messuage or tenement and lot or piece of ground. The purchases were made in pursuance of a resolution of the 3d of March, 1791,† (which likewise authorized the President to engage artists and procure the necessary apparatus,) and of the 8th section of the act of the 2d of April, 1792.

By that act it is provided that, for the well conducting of the business of the mint, there should be a director, an assayer, a chief coiner, an engraver, and a treasurer: to these were added, by a supplementary act of the 3d of March, 1795, a melter and refiner.‡

The 9th section of the act of the 2d of April, 1792, fixes the denominations, values, and descriptions, of the coins of the United States: that is to say—

Eagles, each of the value of 10 dollars, or units; to contain 247 grains and 4-8ths of a grain of pure, or 270 grains of standard, gold.

Half Eagles, each of the value of five dollars; to contain 123 grains and 6-8ths of a grain of pure, or 135 grains of standard, gold.

Quarter Eagles, each of the value of two dollars and a half; to contain 61 grains and 7-8ths of

* Page 64, vol. 1, Laws U. S.
† Page 646, vol. 1, Laws U. S.

* Page 263, vol. 2, Laws U. S.
† Page 235, vol. 2, Laws U. S.
‡ Page 500, vol. 2, Laws U. S.

a grain of pure, or 67 grains and 4-8ths of a grain of standard gold.

Dollars, or units, each of the value of a Spanish milled dollar; to contain 371 grains and 4-16th parts of a grain of pure, or 416 grains of standard, silver.

Half Dollars, each of half the value of the dollar or unit; to contain 185 grains and 10-16th parts of a grain of pure, or 208 grains of standard, silver.

Quarter Dollars, each one-fourth the value of the dollar or unit; to contain 92 grains and 13-16th parts of a grain of pure, or 104 grains of standard, silver.

Dimes, each of the value of 1-10th of a dollar or unit; to contain 37 grains and 2-16th parts of a grain of pure, or 41 grains and 3-5th parts of a grain of standard, silver.

Half Dimes, each of the value of 1-20th of a dollar; to contain 18 grains and 9-16th parts of a grain of pure, or 20 grains and 4-5th parts of a grain of standard, silver.

Cents, each of the value of the one-hundredth part of a dollar; to contain eleven pennyweights of copper.

Half Cents, each of the value of half a cent; to contain five pennyweights and a half of copper.

By an amendatory act, of the 14th of January, 1793, the contents of the cent and half cent were altered; it was thereby enacted that the former should contain 208 grains of copper, and the latter 104 grains of the same metal.* On the 8th of May, 1792, there was passed an act to provide for a copper coinage: by that act the director of the mint was authorized to purchase not exceeding 150 tons of copper, to be coined into cents and half cents, which were to be paid into the treasury as they were coined, thence to issue into circulation. Six months after the payment of 50,000 dollars worth of cents and half cents into the treasury, the expiration of which time was to be announced by advertisement, no other copper coins were to pass current as money. On the 31st of December, 1799, the cents and half cents paid into the treasury amounted to 50,111 dollars 42 1-2 cents; and on the 1st of July, 1800, all foreign and spurious copper coin was, of course, discarded. By the 8th section of the act of the 3d of March, 1795, the President was authorized, whenever he should think it for the benefit of the United States, to reduce the weight of the copper coin, the reduction not to exceed, in the whole, two pennyweights in each cent; and in the like proportion in a half cent. In pursuance of this authority, President Washington, on the 26th of January, 1796, issued a proclamation, declaring a reduction in the weight of the copper coin of one

* Page 327, vol. 2, Laws U. S.

pennyweight and 16 grains in each cent, and in the same proportion in each half cent, from the 27th of December, 1795, and thereafter the cents were to weigh, each, seven pennyweights, and the half cents, each, three pennyweights and 12 grains.

The devices and legends of the coins of the United States are, upon one side of each an impression emblematic of Liberty, with an inscription of the word *Liberty*, and the year of the coinage; and, upon the reverse of each of the gold and silver coins, the figure or representation of an Eagle, with this inscription, "United States of America;" and upon the reverse of each of the copper coins, an inscription expressive of the denomination of the piece, cent or half cent, as the case may require.

In all coins current as money, the proportional value of gold to silver, is as fifteen to one; that is, every fifteen pounds weight of pure silver is of equal value, in all payments, with one pound weight of pure gold; and so in proportion, as to any greater or less quantities of the respective metals.

The standard for all gold coins is eleven parts fine to one part alloy. The alloy of gold is composed of silver and copper, in such proportions, not exceeding one half silver, as may be found convenient.

The standard for all silver coins is 1,485 parts fine to 179 parts alloy. The alloy of silver is wholly of copper.

The money of account of the United States is expressed in dollars, or units; dimes, or tenths; cents, or hundredths; and milles, or thousandths; a dime being the tenth part of a dollar, a cent the hundredth part of a dollar, and a mille the thousandth part of a dollar. All accounts in the public offices, and all proceedings in the courts of the United States, are, by law, directed to be kept and had in conformity to this regulation. The mille is only a nominal coin.

This head of our subject will be further elucidated in a succeeding letter.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FRANCE.

Treaty for the Evacuation of France.

Received under date of London, October 21, 1818.

In the name of the Holy and Indivisible Trinity.

Their majesties the emperor of Austria, the king of Prussia, and the emperor of all the Russias, having repaired to Aix-la-Chapelle, and their majesties the king of France and Navarre, and the king of the kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, having sent thither their plenipotentiaries, the ministry of the five courts having assembled in conference, and the French plenipotentiary having made known that, in consequence of the state of France and the faithful execution

of the treaty of November 20, 1815, his most christian majesty was desirous that the military occupation, stipulated by the fifth article of the said treaty, should cease as soon as possible, the ministry of the courts of Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia, (the names of the powers you will see are placed in the alphabetical order, after having, in concert with the said plenipotentiary of France, maturely examined every thing that could have an influence on such an important decision, declared that their sovereign would admit the principle of the evacuation of the French territory at the end of the third year of the occupation, and wishing to consolidate their resolution in a formal convention, and to secure at the same time the definitive execution of the said treaty of November 20, 1815, their majesties named (here follow the names of the ministry) who have agreed upon the following articles:

Art. 1. The troops composing the army of occupation shall be withdrawn from the French territory by the 30th of November next, or sooner if possible.

Art. 2. The strong places and fortresses which the said troops now occupy shall be surrendered to commissioners named for that purpose by his most christian majesty, in the state in which they were at the time of the occupation, conformably to the ninth article of the convention concluded in the execution of the 5th article of the treaty of November 20, 1815.

Art. 3. The sum destined to provide for the pay, the equipment, and the clothing, of the army of occupation, shall be paid, in all cases, till the 30th of November next, on the same footing on which it has existed since the 1st of December, 1817.

Art. 4. All the pecuniary arrangements between France and the allied powers having been regulated and settled, the sum remaining to be paid by France to complete the execution of the 4th article of the treaty of November, 1815, is definitively fixed at 265 millions of francs.

Art. 5. Of this sum, the amount of 100 millions of effective value shall be paid by an inscription of rentes on the great book of the public debt of France, bearing interest from the 23d of September, 1818. The said inscriptions shall be received at the rate of the funds on the 5th Oct. 1818.

Art. 6. The remaining 165 millions shall be paid by nine monthly instalments, commencing with the 6th of January next, by draughts on the houses of Hope & Co. and Baring, Brothers, & Co. In the same manner the inscription of the rentes, mentioned in the above article, shall be delivered to commissioners of the courts of Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia, by the royal treasurer of France, at the epoch of the complete and definitive evacuation of the French territory.

Art. 7. At the same epoch the commissioners of the said courts shall deliver to the royal treasurer of France the six obligations (*engagements*) not yet discharged (*acquittés*) which shall remain in their hands of the 15 obligations (*engagements*) delivered conformably to the second article of the convention concluded for the execution of the 4th article of the treaty of the 20th of Nov. 1815. The said commissioners shall at the same time deliver the inscription of seven millions of rentes, created in virtue of the 8th article of the said convention.

Art. 8. The present convention shall be ratified,

and the ratifications exchanged at Aix-la-Chapelle, in the course of 15 days, or sooner if possible, in the faith of which the respective plenipotentiaries have herewith signed their names, and affixed to it their seals and arms.

Done at Aix-la-Chapelle, the 9th of October, in the year of Grace 1818.

[Here follow the signatures of the ministers.]

We have found the above treaty conformable to our will, in consequence of which we have confirmed and ratified the same, as we do now confirm and ratify it for our heirs and successors.

[Here follow the signatures of the sovereigns, with the specifications of the different years of their several reigns.]

Aix-la-Chapelle, Oct. 17, 1818.

SPAIN.

Received via Hamburg, October 1, 1818.

We have received the following document, the importance of which renders it worthy of public attention. It is the note lately presented by the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Ambassador Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, and which contains the protest against the occupation of a part of the territory of Florida.

NOTE.

"Sir—In the department confided to me, disagreeable accounts continue to be received concerning the nature and circumstances of the late events in Florida, and the hostile proceedings of the American General Jackson, and the troops under his command, in the territory of those provinces which belong to his majesty. Besides the facts on which I invited the attention of your excellency in my notes of the 26th July, and of the 7th and 11th of this month, I have now before me the copy of a capitulation, which, it appears, followed the hostilities committed by that general against the fortress of Pensacola, and in consequence of which the Spanish garrison has been conveyed to the Havana. In my preceding notes I had the honor to inform your excellency that notwithstanding the particular character of violence which seemed to mark the actions and operations of general Jackson, since his first entrance into Florida—his majesty, although willing to consider these proceedings as the arbitrary acts of the said general, was convinced that the government of the United States would no longer delay to disapprove them, as soon as they came to its knowledge, and that proper orders would immediately be given, not only for the evacuation of the territory invaded, but also for the reparation of the damage occasioned, and for the restoration of the property taken, which belonged as well to his majesty, and Spanish subjects, as also to strangers who lived there under the protection of his majesty's government.

It could not be presumed, without offence to the integrity of the American government, that there would be any delay in giving satisfaction to a friendly power, and to all civilized nations this testimony of respect for those principles on which the maintenance of social order depends. It was with profound affliction that his majesty learnt from the subsequent report of his minister at Washington, that as the first excesses of general Jackson had not been disapproved, he had not hesitated to continue his acts of violence, and desolated with fire and sword every thing upon the Spanish territory, when he met with a resistance which a sense of honor prescribed to some fatal

garrisons which were attacked in the midst of peace by a numerous body of troops. In general the territory of his majesty was attacked in the most revolting manner, the fortresses and depots of arms have been taken by force, the garrisons made prisoners, and then sent out of his provinces, where his majesty had ordered them to serve. Nav. subjects of powers in friendship with his majesty have been executed on Spanish ground, and this act of barbarity cloaked with judicial forms, which, in that situation, and in those circumstances, can only be considered as a refinement of cruelty. It cannot be doubted that these excesses are known to the government of Washington; and it does not appear that orders are given to put an end to them, or give to the Spanish government the only satisfaction they admit of. In this situation his majesty considers it to be due to his own dignity, and that of the people whom he governs, to order me, at the same time that I again most solemnly protest against all that has been done by general Jackson, from the day that he set his foot on the territory of Florida, to add further, that your excellency will be pleased to inform your government that the king is of opinion, that from the nature of the said injuries, and really hostile proceedings, the course of the negotiations, pending between the two powers is, and must remain, interrupted and broken off, till the government of the United States has marked the conduct of general Jackson in a manner suitable to its honor, and which, it seems, can be no other than to disapprove of the excesses committed; to give orders to place things on the same footing as they were in before the invasion, and to inflict an appropriate punishment on the author of so many disorders.

"It is extremely disagreeable to his majesty to be compelled to this declaration, which is more a necessary consequence of the nature of the affair, than an act of his royal will; whose wishes and endeavors have always been directed to making an equitable arrangement of matters in debate between the two governments; but the whole impartial world will equally recognise in the present state of things the impropriety that must ensue, if negotiations which suppose a state of *perfect political friendship*, were to be continued at a time when such great insults have been offered without provocation. The occupation of the larger and better part of Florida in 1810, by the United States, who deprived his majesty, during his captivity, of a country of which he was in peaceable possession, under pretences, which, if they had been well founded, ought never to have been enforced by violence, and the late improper attack on Amelia Island, were facts of the same nature and tendency, equally unjust in their principle, and equally protested against on the part of Spain; but as they were less offensive in their kind, and under these circumstances his majesty believed at the same time he gave proofs of his moderation, that he might wait for satisfaction on these points till the definitive arrangements of the points in dispute, which it was expected would soon take place.

The same is not the case in the present instance. The Americans have no claim, either founded or unfounded, to the territory which general Jackson has attacked—no real or pretended revolution of the inhabitants could serve as a pretext—no previous attack by robbers, which was alleged as a reason for the unjust seizure of Amelia Island; the

Spanish flag was flying on the fortress of San Marcos and Pensacola, when they were attacked; and to complete the measure of insults, that has been taken by violence, which his majesty had offered in the pending negotiation to cede to the United States in an honorable manner; so that it seems to have been preferred to seize it by violence, rather than to acquire it from the generous friendship of the king. These extraordinary circumstances have induced his majesty to take the resolution, that it is incompatible with the dignity of his exalted character to continue negotiations, till an affair has been settled and terminated in a suitable manner, which takes the precedence of all other points in dispute between the two governments, and which, from its importance, is calculated essentially to change, in their whole extent, the political relations between the two countries.

"At the same time, to give a proof of the peaceable and moderate sentiments which characterized the conduct of the Spanish government, I must acquaint your excellency that his majesty has, in charging me to communicate to his minister at Washington the declared rupture of negotiations, likewise commanded me to inform him, that if the government of the United States had given or should give the only satisfaction which the circumstance admits of, and which his majesty may expect from the justice and probity of that government, he may in this case continue the negotiations begun, without applying to his majesty for new orders to authorize him to continue them.

"In making to your excellency this communication, I cannot omit to state to you how painful it has been to me, that this unexpected obstacle should occur just at the time when I flattered myself with the hope of seeing the political relations, and the most perfect harmony, between the two governments re-established upon solid and durable foundations. I renew to your excellency the assurance of my distinguished respect, and pray to God to preserve your excellency for many years.

"Your excellency's most devoted servant,

"JOSEPH PIZARRO.

"To the Minister of the United States, from his Catholic Majesty.

"Madrid, August 29, 1818."

GREAT BRITAIN.

The following very interesting letter is from an officer employed in the North West expedition, to a friend in London.

"H. M. Ship *Alexander*, June 17, 1818.

"My Dear Sir—I am now writing in a tent upon the north end of Hare or Waygatt's Island; with the pendulum clock within one yard of me, and the observatory and all the instruments within half a dozen. We were arrested in our progress yesterday by the ice, which forms a complete bar about three miles to the northward of this island, commencing on the Greenland side, from what is called Four Island Point, and extending down the Straits at a distance not greater than ten miles to the westward of Disko. Soon after entering the Straits we found it absolutely impracticable to go up the middle, as it gradually brought us in to the land, till a little to the northward of Riskoll (vulgo, Reef Koll) we were for a day or two totally blockaded. The ice then, by one of those unaccountable changes that so frequently occur here, opened sufficiently to give us a free passage yesterday; we found a second bar in this place."

"You may imagine our surprise when on coming into this neighborhood yesterday, we found upwards of 30 British ships, at anchor upon the icebergs, which completely form a cluster of innumerable islands from the spot in which I at this moment view them. I have just been to the top of a mountain of no inconsiderable height, to determine its altitude by the barometer. The whole horizon to the north and westward is one complete mass of compact field ice, which, with the exception of about 500 tremendous icebergs, with here and there a small spot of clear blue water, serve to vary the scene which would otherwise tire the eye with the uniformity of its dazzling whiteness. To the eastward is seen the land of Greenland, very high, almost entirely covered with snow, and frowning as it were upon the ocean of ice, which environs its shores. To the southward is the island of Disko, with its summit (which we have never clearly seen) completely lost in the clouds. We had a great number of excellent lunars to the southward, which, with the Isabella's chronometers, (which go admirably) will I think determine the longitudes so far to the nearest 3 or four miles. The dip of the needle in lat. 67, 22, was 82, and the variation 67, 30. Here the dip is the same, and the azimuths we have taken this morning we cannot work for want of a latitude which we hope to obtain at midnight. The transit of the sun for the pendulum we hope to get to-morrow, and if the ice still remains firm, so as to prevent our leaving this place, the next day, we trust, will produce something in this way.

"The current that has been spoken of as coming constantly down the Straits, if it exists at all, must be to the westward of our track up the Straits: and indeed, all the masters of the ships have a great dread of being set to the westward in our present latitude, as they insist upon it, that if the ship were beset here, she would probably come out in 65 degrees."

"Tuesday, June 23.

"The ice having opened a little on the evening of Saturday, we endeavored to get over from Hare Island to the coast of Greenland, or as the masters call it, the East Land. The Isabella was beset in making this attempt, and was drifted about the ice by the tides until Monday morning. We were more fortunate, having succeeded in getting over to the land, and into clear water, on Sunday evening, and there made fast to a berg to wait for the Isabella. There would be no navigation in this sea but for the bergs: for, after all the men have towed and warped the ship for 12 or 14 hours, she would be adrift again, and at the mercy of the ice, if you could not anchor in security to one of these enormous masses, which rests upon the ground, and perfectly secures you from every danger, except that (which has once or twice occurred to us) of drifting off with a high spring tide into deep water. A ship is almost perfectly secure from going on shore when well anchored to them, for the smallest of them draws so much more water than any ship that it must ground long before the ship, unless the shore immediately within it is very steep indeed. A very small iceberg, to which we anchored on the 9th of June, was so firmly moored, that the levels of the dipping needle were not in the slightest degree affected.

"We have now got as far as Four Island Point, near to which I observed to day, in 70, 40, N. lat. It is evident from all we have yet seen, that there

is no getting up the Straits with the ice in its present state, but by tiding it along close to the land, for there is not one drop of clear water to be seen any where else, and if we did anchor to our friends, the bergs, every tide, we could not gain an inch. The weather has been so calm that the ice as far as we can see from the mast head, remains in one solid unbroken mass. A good breeze would scatter and help to dissolve it, for it is chiefly what is called young ice, which they say has been formed during the month of April, and the beginning of May of the present year. The season has certainly been severe, for some of the Greenland masters say they got to 74 deg. long before this time last year."

"July 5.

"Since I last wrote we have been incessantly occupied in attempting to get through the ice to the northward. The first stage we made was into north-east bay, where we have been detained several days, which could only be occupied in settling the position of the several points of land, &c. and the variation of the compass, which, by the by, can never be done on board a ship with any tolerable degree of accuracy, a difference of 30 degrees arising from a change in the ship's head, on board the Isabella. On board the Alexander this difference is very apparent also, but in a much smaller degree.

"We had rather an interesting visit from two Esquimaux families the other day, but with the details of which I shall not trouble you. In truth, I have so few moments to spare from the immediate duties which now press upon us, that I fear you will think my letter but a shabby one. These two last days have given us a run to the northward beyond our most sanguine expectation, as we are at this moment within seven miles of the most northern of the Women's Islands, and passed Sanderson's Hope yesterday evening. Our latitude (by account) to day at noon, was 73, 10, N. Isabella's 73, 15, long 57, 14, W. Some of the Esquimaux from these Islands, were, I understand, on board the Isabella to day, and report, that the place in which we now are, has been clear of ice during the whole winter (is this possible?) that no whales have been here during this season, and that they think there is plenty of clear water to the northward. If this be true, it is delightful intelligence for us.

"As far as we can ourselves see, there is no reason to question the accuracy of their statement; for, though the number of bergs is here, as at Riskoll, and Waygat Island, and Black Hook, almost beyond conception or belief, the fields of ice appear to be by no means so close as to stop our progress.

"I am anxious now to put my letters on board the Isabella, that they may go to England with the despatches in the Majestic, and as the weather is rather foggy, I am afraid of losing the opportunity, and I will delay no longer sending them to the Isabella.

"Believe me to remain, my dear sir, ever your faithful and obliged servant.

"P. S. July 6.—I have just measured the height of an iceberg, which is 123½ feet, and it is aground in 125 fathoms! This is literally a small one, compared with some hundreds that we have seen. Feet above water, and fathoms under, seem to be the general run of their specific gravity."

On board *H. M. ship Isabella*, in lat. 74 N. 2
W. 55½, July 9, 1818.

"We have had a very pleasant voyage hitherto, only some hard work now and then getting through the ice, and at this moment are a little still, but we expect in a few days the ice will clear away, so that we creep on moderately; but, we still expect to eat our Christmas dinner at the Pole; and next year at Woolwich, after doubling the Cape."

"We have been honored with the company of eight men and six women, the inhabitants of this country—they dance like devils, and are very good natured folks, but indolent; they dress in seal skins, both men and women—a frock comes down to their waist with a hood to it, which they turn up at pleasure—both sexes wear boots and breeches, so that they make a very curious appearance. I think if I had them in London I could make a pretty sum by showing them. There is an end of arguing for the breeches between them, as their dress is alike, except that the female adds a bit of red tape in the top of her hair."

London, Oct. 22, 1818.—On Thursday se'nnight, Mr. Fisher, an officer belonging to the *Dorothea*, captain Buchan, arrived at the admiralty with despatches, announcing the return of that ship and her consort, the *Trent* sloop, from the Arctic seas. It appears that the highest latitude the ships ever attained was about 80 30, longitude 12 east. They attempted proceeding to the westward, but, as in the case of captain Phipps, in the *Racehorse*, in 1773, they found an impenetrable barrier of ice. The ships proceeded nearly over the same space as captain Phipps did, and met with similar impediments as experienced by that officer. The *Dorothea* and the *Trent* are on their way to Deptford. They arrived on Thursday se'nnight in Scarborough roads. We are sorry to learn, that one of the ships has sustained considerable damage, having been caught between two floating ice-bergs, the collision of which was so great, that she was lifted completely out of the water. Her irons were all forced, and her ribs broken, and we understand it has been with great difficulty she has been able to make port.

These are the ships which were equipped with a view to their reaching the pole, and entering the Pacific Ocean by Behring's Straits. This is, we believe, the 17th or 18th failure to accomplish the daring project of crossing the polar regions.

In different years the Greenland whalers have advanced to the latitude of 81 and 82; and so late as 1806 the elder Mr. Scoresby ascended to the latitude of 81, 50. It is now clear, we think, that all hope of sailing to the pole is at an end. The son of Mr. Scoresby lately suggested the bold plan of approaching the pole over the icy continent of Spitzbergen. Adopting the mode which the Russian hunters have employed with such advantage in exploring the Frozen Sea, from Nova Zembla to the shores of Kamschatka, he proposed to pass the winter in the island of Spitzbergen, and starting in the spring with sledges drawn by dogs, to pursue a direct journey of 6 or 700 miles to the pole. He might then expect to find a continuous sheet of ice stretching through his whole track.

REPUBLIC OF HAITI.

Port-au-Prince, 17th Oct. 1818, in the 15th year of the Independence.

The Secretary of State to the Principal Administrator of Port-au-Prince.

No. 103, Section 3.

The decree of the 15th October, 1814, in the

11th year of the Independence, issued by the late Alexander Pétion; that reduced to five per cent. the duty of importation on all British manufactures, has been subject to so many different interpretations, Citizen Administrator, that the executive power, desiring that all reclamations should cease which have been made by foreign merchants, has determined on the manner in which every administrator shall hereafter act on the subject.

The intent of the decree was to encourage the commerce of Great Britain, and to facilitate more particularly all British manufactures; the intent on the part of the government being evaded, and instead of being introduced in vessels under the British flag, the decree has been made use of as a pretext for introducing merchandise said to be of British manufacture, and arriving in our ports in American, Swedish, Danish, and Prussian vessels. In consequence of which all merchandise of British manufactures arriving in British vessels alone, shall be subject to five per cent. import duty:—Whereas those said to be of the same manufactures, and arriving in vessels of other nations, shall remain subject to ten per cent. as all other merchandise.

You will issue your orders to the directors of your port, that they may put the same into immediate execution, which remain under your personal responsibility.

You will have the same posted up at the custom house, in order that it may be known to all foreign merchants, and you will acknowledge the receipt of the same.

I am yours, &c. &c.

(Signed) J. N. C. IMBERT.

Certified conformably to the original,
by the Principal Administrator.

(Signed) TH. LAC BOCHE.

Congress of the United States.

SENATE.

Friday, December 4.

Mr. Ninian Edwards and Mr. Jesse B. Thomas, Senators from the State of Illinois, appeared this day, were qualified, and took their seats.

An order was passed for printing, for the use of the Senate, 500 copies of the message, and accompanying documents, transmitted by the President to both Houses yesterday.

Mr. Wilson submitted the following motion:

Resolved, That a joint committee of the two Houses be appointed to consider and report whether any, and if any, what further provisions by law are necessary to ensure despatch, accuracy, and neatness, in the printing done by order of the two Houses, respectively, and that they have leave to report by bill.

Mr. Lacock submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Message of the President, and documents relative to the Seminole war be referred to a select committee, who shall have authority, if necessary, to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Lacock submitted a motion proposing that no document hereafter be printed for the use of the Senate, but by special order, except messages from the President of the United States or communications from the House of Representatives.

Mr. Morrow, from the committee on the public lands, to whom an inquiry into the expediency of the measure had been referred, reported

a bill further to suspend for a limited time (until the first of March, 1829) the sale or forfeiture of lands for failure in completing the payment thereon; which was read.

The resolution offered yesterday to instruct the committee on military affairs to inquire into the expediency of making provision by law for clothing the army of the United States in domestic manufactures, was taken up and agreed to.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Leake, was likewise taken up and adopted.

The Senate proceeded to the classification, by lot, of the two Senators, added to that body by the admission into the Union of the State of Illinois; when it appeared that Mr. Edwards was cast in the first class, whose term of service expires on the fourth of March next, and Mr. Thomas in the third class, whose term expires on the fourth of March, in the year 1823.

The several bills and joint resolutions read yesterday, were respectively read the second time and referred.

Monday, December 7.

Mr. Daggett presented to the Senate sundry resolutions of the Legislature of Connecticut instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives in Congress from that State to endeavor to procure an amendment to the Constitution of the United States for making uniform (by districts) throughout the United States, the mode of electing electors of President and Vice President of the United States and Representatives to Congress.

Mr. Williams, of Miss. presented the petition of sundry merchants, &c. of St. Stephens, in Alabama, praying that St. Stephens and Jackson may be established as a port of delivery.—Referred.

Mr. Johnson, of Lou. laid upon the table the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law authorizing the President of the United States to take provisional possession of East Florida, or of such parts of it as he may deem essential, now or hereafter, to control the Indians, and to prevent them from committing hostilities against the citizens of the United States.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Wilson, on Friday, relative to the public printing, was taken up and agreed to; as was also

The resolution offered by Mr. Lacock, limiting the printing to certain papers, unless specially ordered.

The resolution, directing a monument over the remains of General Washington, was, on motion of Mr. Hanson, postponed to next Monday week—the gentleman who introduced the resolution being necessarily absent from his seat.

The resolution, directing the survey of certain points on the coast of North Carolina, &c. was taken up, and, being amended, on motion of Mr. Sanford, so as to require the report of the survey to be returned to Congress, was passed to a third reading.

The bill to erect an additional judicial district in Virginia, west of the Alleghany mountains, was, on motion of Mr. Williams, of Miss. postponed to Monday week.

Tuesday, December 8.

The President laid before the Senate a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, embracing a plan for the final settlement of land claims in Louisiana and Missouri, together with the draft of a

bill for that purpose; which were referred to the committee on the public lands.

Mr. Sanford, from the committee on commerce and manufactures, reported a bill to increase the compensation of the Surveyor of the port of Patuxet; which was read.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the report of the committee on the judiciary, unfavorable to the petition of Matthew Lyon, who prays the reimbursement of a fine inflicted on him under the sedition law, and other damages by him sustained by that sentence.

Mr. Crittenden moved to amend the report by substituting the following resolution for that of the committee, declaring that the petition ought not to be granted:

Resolved, That all persons who were prosecuted and fined under and by virtue of the second section of the act of Congress, commonly called the sedition law, approved the 14th day of July, 1798, entitled "an act in addition to the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States," ought to be reimbursed and indemnified out of the public treasury, to the amount of the fines imposed upon and paid by them respectively.

Wednesday, December 9.

The President laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a report from the Director of the Mint, of the assays of foreign coins; which was read and referred.

Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, having obtained leave, withdrew the resolution submitted by him some days ago, respecting a provisional occupation of East Florida; and in lieu thereof submitted the following, which lies on the table one day of course:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to lay before the Senate, copies of the correspondence between the government of the United States and the government of Spain, relative to the cession of the Floridas to the United States, which has not already been communicated, and which, in his opinion, may be communicated with safety to the public interest.

[In withdrawing the one resolution, and offering the other, Mr. Johnson said, in substance, that he was not influenced by any change of opinion on the subject of his first proposition: he believed it to be the proper course to be ultimately pursued—an opinion confirmed by information he had seen in the New Orleans papers, that hostilities were yet rife between the Seminole and the frontier settlers. But, having understood that a correspondence had been going on between our government and the minister of Spain, he had thought it would be proper to understand first what was the result of this correspondence, as it might have some bearing on the object he had in view. He, therefore, for the present waved his motion, desiring it to be understood that he reserved the right of renewing it, should it still appear necessary, after the information required by his present motion should be received.]

Agreeably to notice, leave being given, Mr. Barrill introduced a bill respecting the transportation of persons of color for sale or to be held to labor; which was read.

The Senate concurred in the amendment of the other House to the resolution concerning the public printing, and appointed Messrs. Wilson, Lacock, and Barrill, the committee on their part.

The joint resolution directing certain surveys of the coast of North Carolina, was read the third time, passed, and sent to the other house for concurrence.

Thursday, December 10.

The three bills yesterday passed by the other house were brought up for concurrence.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the motion of the 9th instant, requesting a copy of the correspondence relative to the cession of the Floridas to the United States; and on motion of Mr. Barbour, the further consideration thereof was postponed to this day four weeks.

[Some observations were made on this subject, between Mr. Barbour and Mr. Johnson, and others; from which we gather that the correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Spanish minister is at an end, or nearly so; and that it is probable it will be laid before Congress shortly, without any request of the Executive to that effect. It was on that ground, that the postponement of Mr. Johnson's motion took place.]

The bill "concerning the Western District Court of Pennsylvania," was considered, and ordered to a third reading. It was then read a third time and passed.

The bill more effectually to provide for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, was taken up, and on motion of Mr. Daggett, it was referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

The bill to authorize the settlement of the account of James Wilde, was considered, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill for the relief of major general John Stark was resumed, and on motion of Mr. Eaton, the further consideration thereof was postponed to Wednesday next.

A report was received from the Secretary of the Treasury on the memorial of the Governors of the New York hospital, relative to distressed American seamen relieved by that institution; and the report was read, and, on motion of Mr. King, referred to the committee on commerce and manufactures.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, December 4.

Mr. Robertson, from the committee on private land claims, made a report on the petition of Philip C. S. Barbour, accompanied by a bill for his relief; also a general report on sundry petitions, for confirmation of certain land claims derived from the French and Spanish governments, accompanied by a bill "for the final adjustment of certain land claims in the State of Louisiana and territory of Missouri," which were twice read, the first committed, and the second laid on the table.

Mr. Smith, of Md. from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill making a partial appropriation for the military service of the year 1819, and to make good a deficit in the appropriations for holding treaties with the Indians; which was twice read and committed.

Monday, December 7.

Mr. Johnson, of Ky. from the military committee, reported a bill concerning widows and orphans (providing for five years half pay to the widows and orphans of such soldiers as died for their return home of disease contracted in the army) which bill was twice read and committed.

Mr. Johnson submitted to the House a letter addressed to him as chairman of the military com-

mittee, from the Secretary of War, upon the subject of an additional national armory; and the letter was referred to a committee of the whole with the bill to which it relates.

On motion of Mr. Harrison, it was

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law, that the sessions of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, for the District of Ohio, be held alternately in the city of Cincinnati, and at such other place as now is, or hereafter may be, appointed by law for holding the same.

Mr. Simkins offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to lay before this House a statement of the sales, public and private, of public lands northwest of the Ohio, and above the mouth of Kentucky river; the respective years in which such sales have taken place, the credits given on such sales, the sums which have been paid thereon, those which are now due, and the periods at which they became so; whether any instalments are yet to fall due, and to what amount; also what descriptions of paper have been received, and what are now receivable in payment for said lands.

On the suggestion of Mr. Hendricks, the motion was modified by striking out the words in *italic*, so as to make the scope of it embrace all the country northwest of the Ohio.

Mr. Harrison, under an idea that much of the information called for was already communicated in the annual reports from the Treasury, and unwilling to order such a laborious and extensive mass of information precipitately, moved that the resolution lie on the table and be printed; which being acquiesced in by

Mr. Simkins, whose object was not to give unnecessary trouble, but only to obtain information not already communicated,

The resolution was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Livermore, it was

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing an act passed March 3d, 1811, entitled "an act to establish the districts of Munphreymagog, of Oswegatchie, and of the White Mountains."

Mr. L. observed, in explanation, that these districts were established during the embargo, and continued to be necessary during the war which followed; but that now, in time of peace, they were entirely useless, and, as they involved an expense of about 1200 dollars, without being necessary, it was expedient they should be discontinued.

On motion of Mr. Floyd, it was

Resolved, That the committee on the public lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting to each state a tract of land, not exceeding one hundred thousand acres, for the endowment of an University in each state.

On motion of Mr. Pleasants, it was

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before the House of Representatives the proceedings which have been had under the act entitled "an act for the gradual increase of the navy of the United States," specifying the number of ships which have been put on the stocks, and of what class, and the quantity and kind of materials which have been procured in compliance with the provisions of said act; and also the sums of money which

have been paid out of the fund created by said act, and for what objects; and likewise the contracts which have been entered into in execution of the said act, on which moneys may not yet have been advanced.

On motion of Mr. Storrs, the House ordered to be printed 2500 copies, additional, of the message of the President, and the accompanying documents, relating to the Seminole war.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from Mr. John Gardiner, a clerk in the land office, proposing to furnish, for the use of the soldiers, copies of maps of the military bounty lands on such terms as Congress shall deem reasonable; which was read and referred.

Tuesday, December 8.

Mr. Smith, of Md. from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill to reduce the duties on certain wines, and to declare free of duty books printed in foreign languages; which was twice read and committed.

The Speaker laid before the House—a report from the Secretary of war, of “a system providing for the abolition of the existing Indian trading establishment of the United States, and providing for the opening of the trade with the Indians, to individuals, under suitable regulations,” made in obedience to a resolution of this House of the 4th of April last; which was referred to the committee on Indian affairs.

The Speaker also laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, containing a plan for the final adjustment of claims to land in the state of Louisiana, and territory of Missouri, accompanied by the draft of a bill providing for that purpose, prepared in obedience to a resolution of this House of the 16th of April last; which was read and committed to a committee of the whole.

To the same committee of the whole were also referred two bills relating to this subject, reported at the last session.

Mr. Holmes, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be discharged from the further consideration of so much of the President’s Message as relates to the execution of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, and the conduct of the war with the Seminole Indians; and that the same be referred to the committee of foreign relations.

Mr. Poindexter moved to amend the resolution by changing the word “*execution*” for the word “*trial*,” as it was the word in the original reference of the subject to the military committee.

The amendment was agreed to—ayes 66, noes 47.

Mr. Harrison then moved to add the word “*execution*,” that the reference might embrace both the trial and execution.

The amendment proposed by Mr. Harrison was agreed to.

Mr. Cobb moved to amend the resolution, by adding

“With instructions to inquire whether in said trials the Constitution and laws of the United States, or the law of nations, have been violated.”

This motion was agreed to.

Mr. Cobb, then, with the view of obviating the objections to the resolution, and accommodating it to the general wish, moved some further amendments; but

Mr. Barbour conceiving the subject one in which it was important to decide rightly, thought it had better lie on the table one day, and moved that disposition of it.

After some conversation on the postponement, in which Mr. Holmes opposed it, the motion prevailed, and

The resolution was laid on the table.

The engrossed bill making a partial appropriation for the support of the military establishment for the year 1819, the engrossed bill for the relief of William King; the engrossed bill for the relief of William Barton; and the engrossed bill for the relief of the heirs of Adolphus Burghardt, were severally read the third time and passed.

The resolution from the Senate for the appointment of a joint committee to inquire into some mode of producing accuracy, neatness, and despatch in the public printing, was read twice, and after being amended, on the motion of Mr. Harrison, by inserting therein, before the word “accuracy” the word “economy,” it was read the third time, passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence in the amendment.

The House then, on motion of Mr. Harrison, resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Wilkin in the chair, on the bill concerning invalids, [conferring on the Secretary of War the power of placing invalids of the revolution on the pension roll, in the same manner that he is now authorized to place on the pension list invalids of subsequent wars.]

The bill was explained by M. Johnson, of Ky. on whose motion it received some amendments, rendered necessary by acts passed since the bill was framed at the last session, and was afterwards reported to the House, by whom the amendments were concurred in, and the bill ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill for the relief of William B. Lewis, passed through a committee of the whole, Mr. Desha in the chair, and was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and, the House adjourned.

Wednesday, December 9.

Mr. Poindexter, from the committee on public lands, made a report unfavorable to the proposition of John Gardiner, to supply the soldiers with maps of their bounty lands at a reasonable price; which was read and concurred in.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting a report of the Director of the Mint, giving the result of sundry assays of foreign coins, which were read and ordered to lie on the table.

The House having proceeded to the consideration of the resolution yesterday moved by Mr. Holmes, as amended on motion of Mr. Cobb, in the following words:

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be discharged from the further consideration of so much of the President’s message as relates to the trial of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, and the conduct of the war with the Seminole Indians; and that the same be referred to the committee of foreign relations, with instructions to inquire whether, in said trials, the constitution and laws of the United States, or the law of nations, have been violated.

After considerable discussion, the resolution was, on motion of Mr. Floyd, indefinitely postponed.

The House resumed the consideration of the

bill allowing half pay pensions of five years to the widows and orphans of those soldiers enlisted for twelve months, for eighteen months, and of the militia, who died within four months after their return home, of sickness contracted while in service.

The question on engrossing the bill and ordering it to a third reading, was decided in the affirmative—87 to 63.

Thursday, December 10.

The Speaker laid before the House a report from the acting secretary of the navy, transmitting additional documents in relation to the navy pension fund; which was referred to the naval committee.

On motion of Mr. Rich, it was

Resolved, That the committee of claims be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making compensation to Aaron Belamy of Vergennes, in Vermont, for his vessel, captured by the enemy on Lake Champlain, in the summer of 1813, while taking on board a cargo of flour for the United States; and that the testimony taken in the case, under a commission from the late commissioner of claims, be referred to the said committee.

On motion of Mr. Baldwin, it was

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for an additional compensation to the marshal and district attorneys of the western district of Pennsylvania, the northern district of New York, and the clerk of the district court for the eastern district of Pennsylvania.

On motion of Mr. Scott, it was

Resolved, That the committee on public lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending the provisions of the fifth section of the act of Congress of the twelfth of April, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, entitled "an act for the final adjustment of land titles in the State of Louisiana and territory of Missouri," to the inhabitants of that portion of Howard county, in the Missouri territory, lying north of the Missouri river, and west of the county of St. Charles.

On motion of Mr. J. S. Smith, it was

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be instructed to lay before the House a statement of the progress that has been made under an act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1817, entitled "An act to set apart and dispose of certain public lands, for the encouragement of the cultivation of the vine and the olive;" whether four townships, of six miles square each, have been laid off and reserved for the purpose aforesaid; and whether any agent or agents, acting for the French emigrants, have contracted for said lands, and on what terms; and whether such agent or agents are now residing on said land; together with the number of French emigrants that have made settlements on said reservation, and the progress that has been made in the culture of the vine and olive.

On motion of Mr. Storrs, it was

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to lay before this House copies of any correspondence between the Governor of the state of Georgia and Maj. Gen. Andrew Jackson, relative to the arrest or other proceeding against Capt. Obed Wright, which may have been transmitted to any of the Executive Departments of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, it was

Resolved, That a select committee be appoint-

ed to report a bill for taking the fourth census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Ervin, it was

Resolved, That the judiciary committee be instructed to inquire if any and what amendments are necessary in the "copy right laws," in relation to suits brought into the courts of the United States between citizens of the same state.

Mr. R. Moore offered the following motion:

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting a bounty in land to the soldiers who enlisted twelve months previous to the late war, and who served out the periods of their enlistments and procured their honorable discharges, and to the heirs and legal representatives of those, having so enlisted, who were killed in battle or died in the service of their country.

And on the question of adopting the resolution, it was decided in the negative.

The House then resumed the consideration of the resolution, submitted by Mr. Simkins, on the 7th inst. which was amended to read as follows, and adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to lay before this House, a statement of the sales, public and private, of public lands, north-west of the river Ohio, the purchase money of which has not been fully paid, the respective years in which such sales have taken place; the credits given on such sales; the sums which have been paid thereon; those which are now due, and the periods at which they became so; whether any instalments are yet to fall due, and to what amount: Also what descriptions of paper have been received: and what is now receivable in payment for said lands.

The engrossed bill, concerning widows and orphans of the militia, was read the third time; and, after a motion by Mr. Desha, to recommit the bill, which was negatived, ayes 67, noes 77, the bill was passed and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. H. Nelson in the chair, on the bill, reported at the last session, "for the admission of Cadets into the Military Academy;" [directing that in all applications for the admission of Cadets into the Military Academy at West Point, a preference shall be given to the sons of officers and soldiers who were killed in battle, or who died in the military service of the United States in the late war; and that a further preference shall be given to those least able to educate themselves, and best qualified for the military profession.]

The bill was opposed on the ground of its being intended to benefit a particular class, and, consequently, establishing a privileged order in society. After some discussion, Mr. Clay moved that the committee should rise, and report progress, with a view that they might be refused leave to sit again; which motion prevailed; and, the bill being reported to the House, the committee was refused leave to sit again, and the bill was laid on the table.

EDITOR'S CABINET.

History of Congress.—On Saturday morning, the 5th inst. the members of the committee appointed to investigate the conduct of the Bank of the United States took their departure from the City

of Washington, and arrived in Philadelphia on the following Monday.

On Friday, the 4th instant, the House of Representatives took a final vote on the claim of the heirs of Caron de Beaumarchais. The decision of the House was, in a manner the most marked, against the claim; for although the report of the committee to whom the subject had been referred was unanimously in favor of the claimants, the votes were only 31 in the affirmative to 123 in the negative. The discussion respecting this claim has occupied the greater portion of several days of the session; and the pay of the members, for the time consumed, has amounted to some thousands of dollars. The method of managing business of this sort in Congress, and particularly in the House of Representatives, seems to be very vague and indefinite. This is the third time, at least, that the claim of the heirs of Beaumarchais has been pressed upon the special notice of the National Legislature, and there is no certainty that it may not be pressed upon it again, to the great and fruitless waste of the time of the Houses and the money of the public. It seems to us that some judicious rule might be adopted to check these interminable *teazings*, and to protect Congress from that persevering spirit of attack with which some persons appear to be inspired. Messrs. Pitkin, Hopkinson, and Tallmadge, deserve the thanks of the country for the industry and ability which they have shown in demonstrating the futility of this claim.

Among the resolutions introduced into the Senate during the present session, is one by Mr. Goldsborough, of Maryland, for the erection of a monument over the remains of gen. Washington, at Mount Vernon. We respect the motive of the gentleman who made the motion; but would, with deference for the feelings and opinions of others, suggest the propriety of postponing the question until the central part of the Capitol is completed. Let that be his Mausoleum, and his alone; and let his remains be there entombed, in the presence of a solemn procession of citizens from all parts of the Union. This would be *national*; it would be grand; and it would tend to sanctify in our hearts the sentiment of reverence for his eminent virtues and his disinterested public services which we all so sincerely entertain.

On Monday, the 7th instant, a very animated debate took place in the House of Representatives, upon a bill then under consideration, providing for the apprehension of foreign seamen deserting from the merchant vessels in the ports of the United States, and the return of them, on proof of the fact, to the captain with whom they have contracted for voyages. The bill was supported by Mr. Smith, of Maryland, Mr. Newton,

of Virginia; but most ably by Mr. Whitman, of Massachusetts. It was spiritedly opposed by Mr. Clay, the Speaker of the House.

The principal grounds on which the bill was advocated, were, that a provision to this effect was necessary, for the benefit of commerce, to prevent the breaking up of voyages; that the bill contained nothing more than an application of the provisions of the act of Congress of the 20th of July, 1790;* that it had been supposed, for a long time, that that act did apply to seamen in foreign service, but that recent judicial investigations had established a contrary opinion; and that the comity of nations requires the passage of such a bill, as every other commercial country had adopted like regulations; in corroboration of which latter point of the argument a letter was produced from Mr. Adams, the Secretary of State, of which the following is a copy:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, 3d January, 1818.

Thomas Newton, Esq. Chairman of the committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

SIR,—In answer to the inquiries in your letter of the 25th ultimo, with reference to the subject of the resolution enclosed in it, I have the honor to state, that in all the maritime states of Europe, with which I have been personally conversant, there are magistrates invested with authority to arrest seamen, deserters from foreign merchant vessels in their ports, and to restore them to the masters of the vessels to which they belong, conformably to their contracts in the shipping papers. The process in such cases is, as by their nature it must be, to prove efficacious, immediate, summary; and the masters of American vessels have the benefit of it, in common with others. In the city of London, the authority is vested in the Lord Mayor; and, at other places in Great Britain, in the ordinary police magistrates. I do not recollect having ever known an instance in which masters of American vessels were denied the benefit of such processes, unless in cases when, by the laws of the country, the deserting seaman was, on other accounts, liable to be detained. The practice is, so far as I have known, the same in every part of the European continent.

I am, with great respect, sir, your very humble and obedient servant,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

In answer, it was observed by Mr. Clay, that the subject ought to be regulated by treaty between the United States and other nations, so that we might know what we receive for what we grant; that the letter of the secretary was a very loose one, not stating how far his personal acquaintance with foreign countries extended, nor what was the nature of the provisions in those countries analogous to those of this bill; whether in every possible instance a surrender is to take place, and whether in all cases the seaman is inextricably yielded up to the captain claiming him; that the principles of the bill were arbitrary; that

* "An act for the government and regulation of seamen on the merchant's service." Page 114, vol. 2, Laws U. S.

the justices of the peace had no power of inquiring as to the conduct of the captain towards the seaman; that all that was required was to prove the contract of the seaman, and he would be surrendered of course, however cruelly he might have been used by the master of the vessel; that he would be surrendered, not to be dealt with, as under the act of 1790 relative to our own seaman, by the laws of the United States, but to be dealt with according to laws with which the house were unacquainted; that Great Britain had endeavored to procure a treaty respecting the surrender of military deserters, which we had very properly refused; and that the arrest and giving up of persons absconding from foreign merchant vessels ought, if at all, to be arranged by special treaty; that he wanted light; that it was understood that a treaty had been lately concluded with that power (Great Britain) with which we have had the greatest difficulty respecting seamen, and that stipulations had been entered into so as to remove all causes of complaint against her; he wished to see the convention, and to examine its provisions before acting on this subject; and he hoped the bill would not be hurried to a decision.

In reply, Mr. Whitman said that the treaty alluded to could have no bearing on the question; that it was not usual to regulate it by treaty; that the principles contained in the bill had been acted on, in relation to our own seamen, for twenty-eight years, and no inconvenience had ever been felt from their enforcement; that the magistrates would, in each case, have the whole subject before them, and might support the personal rights of the seaman as well as those of the master.

During this debate there was a little verbal sharp-shooting on both sides, scarcely, we think, called for by the occasion. Mr. Clay's remarks on the letter of the Secretary of State are not justified by the tenor of that letter. Considering it as a general answer to a general inquiry, it cannot, in the words of the Speaker, be termed "a very loose letter." Mr. Adams was not called upon for a specific report in relation to the laws and usages of foreign nations touching seamen in the merchant service; nor, we presume, could the committee of commerce and manufactures, to the chairman of which his letter is addressed, have, regularly, required of him such a report. Mr. Clay had adverted to the effect this bill might have with regard to naturalized seamen, and appeared particularly to view it as connected with the topic of impressment. Mr. Whitman thought Mr. Clay's scruples over nice, and asked if we were to be frightened with bugbears. Mr. Clay retorted; hinted at the different political temperatures of Massachusetts and Kentucky having an influence in causing the difference of opinion between

himself and Mr. Whitman; and intimated, that, in times past, when certain doctrines were fashionable beyond the Hudson, the magistracy there, adhering to the British doctrine of allegiance, might, under the provisions of such a bill as that before them, disregard certificates of naturalization, and restore naturalized seamen to the jurisdiction of their first allegiance. This was certainly straining the argument rather too far: it was leaving too much the *rationale* of the question, for the sake of party allusion, and for the gratification to be enjoyed from a sarcasm. Yet, it must be admitted, that the retort was indiscreetly provoked by the expressions of Mr. Whitman. In part, we approve of Mr. Clay's doctrine. The bill, if enacted, should, by its provisions, strictly guard individuals against abuses or errors of judgment of the minor magistracy. At the close of the debate the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

On Tuesday the 8th, and Wednesday the 9th, instant, the House found itself, rather unexpectedly and prematurely, involved in a discussion concerning the Seminole war and the conduct of Gen. Jackson. The consideration of the incidents of the Seminole war had been assigned to the committee of foreign relations; and the consideration of the particulars of the trial and execution of Arbuthnot and Ambrister had been confided to the committee on military affairs. On Tuesday Mr. Holmes, chairman of the first mentioned committee, told the house, that that committee, in deliberating on the events of the war with the Seminoles, had found itself somewhat embarrassed by the intermingling affair of Ambrister and Arbuthnot, and asked for the instructions of the House. He intimated, by proposing a resolution, that it was desirable, in fact, that the committee of foreign relations should have the occurrences of the whole Floridian campaign before them. Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, who is the chairman of the committee on military affairs, acquiesced in the suggestion of Mr. Holmes. Difficulties, however, were started, and some amendments were introduced by Mr. Poindexter, of Mississippi and Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, and adopted by the House. The documents relative to the subject had not been yet printed and put into the hands of the members; the newspaper copy of the documents was not to be accepted as authentic, &c. &c. On Wednesday, the 9th instant, the subject was resumed, and a latitude of debate commenced which drew forth the correcting animadversions of the Speaker. Mr. Holmes attempted to withdraw his motion, but, as it had been modified by the amendment proposed by Mr. Cobb, the rules of the House would not allow of it. Some acrimony was manifested in the speeches of one or

two of the gentlemen; particularly in that of Mr. Cobb, whose views were undoubtedly more wide than they were accurate, and who was stopped by Mr. Clay in a career of observation on the head of Indian warfare which seemed to have no limit. Mr. Poindexter wished the further consideration of the resolution postponed till Monday next. Mr. Floyd subsequently moved to postpone it indefinitely; which motion finally prevailed. It is evident that parties are forming for and against Gen. Jackson. For the proceedings of the House in this business we refer the reader to our congressional head.

The application for indemnity by Matthew Lyon has received its *quietus* in the Senate, although the principle of restoring fines incurred under the sedition law of 1798, was strenuously contended for, and the vote in favor of it was 17 to 20 against it.

It will be observed, in the proceedings of congress of Thursday last, that a resolution has been adopted to appoint a committee to bring in a bill providing for the fourth census, or enumeration of the people of the United States. This is certainly fulfilling the lesson of Boyardo, and taking time by the forelock. The census cannot regularly be made until the year 1820, and if instructions are issued too early, the consequence will be, that, by change of officers, deaths, &c. which will more or less happen, great confusion and inaccuracies will ensue. With respect to population, our politicians are like misers with their money; they are always counting it. If they would attend a little more to the *quality*, and less to the quantity, the population of the republic would not be injured by it.

Spain.—We publish this week a note addressed by the Spanish Secretary of State, Pizarro, to Mr. Erving, the American minister at Madrid. We are persuaded that this note is, more or less, authentic. Our principal reason for believing so is, that the Spanish government must have felt itself degraded in the eyes of Europe by the abject apology and atonement which it officially made in the case of the release of Mr. Meade from imprisonment at Cadiz, and it would naturally, in conformity to its unjust and cowardly maxims of policy, seize the first plausible opportunity to put on the strut of a braggadocio. The note was published first at Hamburg, in order, perhaps, that it might the sooner reach the sovereigns assembled at Aix-la-Chapelle. It was obviously penned prior to the knowledge of the avowal, by the American Executive, of his intention to restore St Marks and Pensacola to the Spanish authorities.

Expedition to the North Pole.—We publish some interesting information on this subject in this

number of the Register. We have never believed in the practicability of this enterprise, in the present state of human knowledge. The vessels engaged in one part of the expedition, namely, that which was destined direct to the North Pole, by Spitzbergen, it will be seen have returned; the crews of the others, which shaped their course by the way of Davis's Straits, are amusing themselves, we suppose, with icebergs and the dancing Esquimaux, among whom the *ladies* wear—not *she*—but wear, *breeches*; for the gentlemen wear them too. A good plan, doubtless, to prevent disputes.

Official Notices, &c. &c.—Mr. GALLATIN, it is said, in conjunction with Mr. RUSH, signed a new convention, with the British commissioners, on the 20th of October, the day before he left London for Paris.

This convention, it is asserted, provides against the impressment of American seamen into the British naval service, upon the principles of the Act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1813. See Laws of the U. S. page 512, vol. 4.

The treaty with Sweden, which had been ratified by the President and Senate, with the exception of some of its articles, and returned to Stockholm, for a similar ratification by his Swedish majesty, has, it is said, been received anew by our government.

The convention between the United States and Spain, of 1802, alluded to in the President's message at the commencement of the present session of Congress, is considered, as we have been told, as ratified; but the exchange of ratifications has been delayed on account of ulterior negotiations. It is not unlikely, as the convention provides for but a small portion of American claims, that it may eventually be merged in a more general and comprehensive treaty.

CHARLES PINKNEY, of Maryland, has been appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, Secretary of the American legation to Russia. He is, we believe, the son of WILLIAM PINKNEY, late minister of the United States at St. Petersburg, at present in Baltimore.

The Senate of the United States has confirmed the appointment of SMITH THOMPSON, of New York, as secretary of the Navy.

JOHN GAILLARD, president of the senate of the United States, pro tempore, has been re-elected a senator for the state of South Carolina, for six years from the 4th of March, 1819.

NATHANIEL MACON, a senator in congress for the state of North Carolina, has also been re-elected to that situation for six years from the 4th of March next.